

MAR

The manyheaded beast hath broke;
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke.
Those were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to subdue
The hydra of the manyheaded hissing crew.
MANYLANGUED. *adj.* [many and language.] Having many languages.

Seek Atreides on the Spartan shore;
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And manylanguage'd nations has survey'd.
MANYPEOPLED. *adj.* [many and people.] Numerously populous.

He from the manypeople'd city flies;
Contentments their labours, and the drivers cries.
MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.
They are Roman catholic in the device and legend, which are both of them manytimes taken out of the scriptures.

MAP. *n. f.* [mappe, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

Zeliane earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow a map of his little world upon her, that she might see whether it were troubled with such uninhabitable climes of cold deserts, and hot rages, as her's was.

I will take the map of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give my understanding to judge of your plot.

Old coins are like so many maps for explaining the ancient geography.

O'er the map my finger taught to stray,
Cross many a region marks the winding way;
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love.

To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down.

I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have map'd it right.

MAPLE tree. *n. f.*

The maple tree hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds grow two together in hard-winged vessels: there are several species, of which the greater maple is falsely called the sycamore tree: the common maple is a tree frequent in hedge-rows.

The platane round,
The carver holme, the mapple seldom inward found.

Of the rottenest maple wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye.

MAPPERY. *n. f.* [from map.] The art of planning and designing.

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fusts call them on;

They call this bedwork, mapp'ry, closet war.

To MAR. *v. a.* [amoyman, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. Obsolete.

Lois is no shame, nor to be less than foe,
But to be less than himself, doth mar.

Both looter's lot, and victor's praise also.

The master may here only stumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the marring and maiming of the scholar in learning.

When priests are more in words than matter,
When brewers marr their malt with water.

I pray you mar no more trees with writing songs in their barks.

—I pray you mar no more of my verses with reading them ill-favour'dly.

Beware thine honour, be not then disgrac'd,
Take care thou mar not when thou think'st to mend.

Aumale became the man that all did mar,
Whether through indifferency, chance, or worse.

The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confusion, and marr's business, when great in dependencies.

O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are:

And hear how oft one disagreeing string
The harmony doth rather make than marr!

Ire, envy, and despair,
Marr'd all his borrow'd visage, and betray'd
Him counterfeit.

Had the been there, untimely joy through all
Mens hearts diffus'd, had marr'd the funeral.

'Tis much unsafe my fire to disobey:
Not only you provoke him to your coft,
But mirth is marr'd, and the good cheer is lost.

MARANATHA. *n. f.* [Syriack.] It signifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema ma-

Denham.

Dryden.

Pope's Odyssey.

Sandys.

Sidney.

Spenser on Ireland.

Tickell.

Waller.

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martha, which is as much as to say, May'st thou be devoted to the greatest of evils; and to the utmost severity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes.

MARASMUS. *n. f.* [μαρασμός, from μαράσσω.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance.

Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence.

A marasmus imports a consumption following a fever; a consumption or withering of the body, by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat.

MA'RBLE. *n. f.* [marbre, French; marmor, Latin.]

1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.

He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble.

Whole as the marble, founded as the rock.

Thou marble hew'd, ere long to part with breath.

And houses rear'd, un mindful of thy death.

Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with marbles, and prepare to dine.

The two flat sides of two pieces of marble will more easily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the parts of water being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of marble.

2. Little balls of marble with which children play.

Marbles taught him percussion, and the laws of motion; nut-crackers the use of the lever.

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford marbles.

MA'RBLE. *adj.*

1. Made of marble.

Pygmalion's fate revertit is mine;
His marble love took flesh and blood,

All that I worshipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis understood,

Appears to have no more of life,
Than that wherewith he fram'd his wife.

2. Variegated, or red like marble.

Shall I see far-fetched inventions? shall I labour to lay marble colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureness of my virgin-mind be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word.

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a marble cover.

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [marbrer, French, from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.

A sheet of very well streaked marbled paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion.

Boyle on Colours.

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copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, or metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sulphur: whence it comes to pass, that marcasites abound with those three minerals.

Here marcasites in various figures wait
To ripen to a true metallic state.

MARCH. *n. f.* [from Mars.] The third month of the year.

March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet upon his head, to shew this month was dedicated to Mars.

To MARCH. *v. n.* [marcher, French; for variare, Menage, from Mars, Junius.]

1. To move in military form.

Well march we on,
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd.

He march'd in battle array with his power against Arphaxad.

Macabreus march'd forth, and slew five-and-twenty thousand persons.

My father, when some days before his death
He order'd me to march for Utica,

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Plexitus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not march.

Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he march'd with thee arm in arm.

Our bodies, ev'ry footstep that they make,
March towards death, until at last they die.

Like thee appear,
Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,

Thou march'st down o'er Delos' hills.

The power of wisdom march'd before.

To MARCH. *v. n.*

1. To put in military movement.

Cyrus marching his army for divers days over mountains of snow, the dazzling splendor of its whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers.

2. To bring in regular procession.

March them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day design'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate.

MARCH. *n. f.* [marcher, French.]

1. Movement; journey of soldiers.

These troops came to the army harrassed with a long and wearisome march, and cast away their arms and garments; and fought in their shirts.

Who should command, by his Almighty nod,
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,
Their march to begin, and thither tend.

2. Grave and solemn walk.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full rebounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome march to gain the top of it.

4. Signals to move.

The drums presently striking up a march, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly towards Neoflat.

5. Marches, without singular. [marches, Gothick; march, Saxon; marche, French.] Borders; limits; confines.

They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pillaging borderers.

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and marches round them.

It is not fit that a king of an island should have any marches or borders but the four seas.

MARCHER. *n. f.* [from marcher, French.] President of the marches or borders.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called lords marchers, and had royal liberties.

MARCHONESS. *n. f.* [feminine, formed by adding the English female termination to the Latin marchio.] The wife of a marquise.

The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing
Than marchioness of Pembroke.

From a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen, and now he intends to crown

my innocency with the glory of martyrdom.

The lady marchioness, his wife, solicited very diligently the timely preservation of her husband.

MARCHPANE. *n. f.* [massépene, French.] A kind of sweet bread, or biscuit.

Along whose ridge such bones are met,
Like comfits round in marchpane set.

MARCHID. *adj.* [marchidus, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adhesion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marchid fever.

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil;
That to your marchid dying herbs assign'd,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind.

MA'RCOUR. *n. f.* [marcor, Latin.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh.

Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action of venery in some, the extenuation and marcour in others, it much abridgeth our days.

A marcour is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure.

MARE. *n. f.* [mare, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horse.

Whom Circe stole from her celestial fires,
By substituting mares, produc'd on earth.

2. [From mare, the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag.

Mab, his merry queen by night,
Besides young folks that lie upright;
In elder times the mare that hight,
Which plagues them out of measure.

Mulhrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in the stomach.

MA'RESCHAL. *n. f.* [mareschal, French, derived from Junius from mare, the female of an horse.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be marshal of France.

MARGARITE. *n. f.* [margarita, Latin; margarite, French.] A pearl.

Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the margarite or pearl.

MARGARITES. *n. f.* An herb.

MARGE. *n. f.* [marge, Latin; marge, French.]

MARGIN. *n. f.* [marginatus, Lat. from margin.] Having a margin.

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.

He drew his flaming sword, and struck
At him so fiercely, that the upper marge
Of his sevenfold shield away it took.

2. The edge of a page left blank, or fill'd with a short note.

As much love in rhyme,
As would be crammi'd up in a sheet of paper
Writ on both sides the leaf, marge and all.

Reconcile those two places, which both you and the margins of our bibles acknowledge to be parallel.

3. The edge of a wound or sore.

All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenness of its margin, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only.

MARGINAL. *n. f.* [marginal, French, from margin.] Placed, or written on the margin.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a marginal gloss.

What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation note with a marginal star, as being worthy of your second year's review.

MARGINATED. *adj.* [marginatus, Lat. from margin.] Having a margin.

MARGRAVE. *n. f.* [march and graf, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

MARJETS. *n. f.* A kind of violet.

MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [Mary and gold.] A yellow flower, devoted, I suppose, to the virgin.

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